

# SHAKE OFF THE CRANKS

INDIANA PAPER WANTS MORE PATRIOTISM AND LESS PROHIBITION

# CLOGS LEGISLATION

"First and Foremost," Says Newspaper, "Theorists and Sentimentalists Should Keep Their Impudent Fingers Out of the Army and Navy—Insult to Think That American Soldiers Won't Live Up to American Traditions"

While President Wilson is admonishing the people to prepare for the war which is upon us, he likewise should lay a restraining hand on the regiment of theorists and sentimentalists now attempting to graft their particular whims and fancies upon the American system. The excitement and emergencies of war have brought these pests into the limelight in great numbers.

First and foremost, just now, they should be given to understand that they must keep their impudent fingers out of the army and navy. If the military branches of the government in this crisis are to be operated effectively, their management must be trusted to the officers of the army and navy, whose training and knowledge have given to them an understanding of the requirements of war and whose inventive genius qualifies them above all others for devising regulations to preserve the morals and assure the confidence, comfort and mental poise of their commands. The army and the navy must be free from the impertinence of chautauqua lecturers seeking cheap advertising and politicians in quest of publicity to satisfy the importunities of emotionalists.

## Self-Governing Americans.

These persons in congress and out who are harassing the government with their whims and fancies appear to think the young men of the nation are asking to put on the uniform, for the glory of the flag, the assurance of its prestige and the world-wide extension of freer government, should be herded and treated like defectives wanting in the power of resistance and devoid of the quality of assertive young manhood. These young men should be held up for what they are, self-confident, self-governing young Americans, proud of their heritage of freedom of initiative, jealous of their liberties and surely conscious of their superiority and their ability to take care of themselves.

It will not induce the young men to enlist to pleasure to them the prospect of a convict camp existence following their response to the call to colors. That they will conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the best of American traditions is certain. It is equally true that they will require no restrictions other than those imposed by the directing influences of the army and the navy, and it is an insult to them to assume that anything else is necessary.

## Discipline Protects Soldiers.

The notion that young men in the army are subject to more invidious and dangerous temptations than men out of the army is stuff and nonsense. In fact, they are better protected. They are taught discipline and self-restraint. Their characters are strengthened and developed instead of injured. We are not too far away from the American civil war to find in the study of the men who fought out that war a concrete refutation of the ridiculous assertion that war debases the soldier or unites him for the pursuits of peace. Many of the soldiers of the Union army were under the age of eighteen. More than fifty per cent of the army consisted of youths of eighteen years. These boys passed through the bitter campaigns, with their hardships and temptations, and returned to private citizenship just as little sullied in morals as those who stayed at home. Those who were weak fell, just as those who were weak fell in times of peace. It depends entirely upon the fibre of the youth.

## Call It Civil Prussianism.

So, while we are helping to eradicate military Prussianism in order that civil freedom may not perish from the earth, let us be careful that civil Prussianism does not obtain a foothold here. There is no danger in the republic from militarism, but it is not safe from civil Prussianism. There are many men in this country who are preaching the doctrines that would sacrifice individual liberty to a false efficiency. They are not Germans, either, who are propagating this dogma, although Germany is held up as an example of what may be accomplished through the operation of a system wherein the government is the sole directing force in industry, where individual initiative is destroyed and the people are but puppets, shifted and counterbalanced in inexorable precision by an odious paternalism.—Washington (Ind.) Herald.

# BONE DRY? NOT KANSAS

STILL GET THEIRS IN DANGER PROHIBITION STATE

# IT'S VERY SIMPLE EVEN IN EUROPE!

Contemplate Law Against "Snake Bites"—Legislator Consults Lieutenant Governor Regarding Plan For Solons To Have Liquor in Homes; For Many Thirst.

In the following story the Chicago Tribune calls attention to conditions in Kansas, the "star" prohibition state:

Topeka, Kan.—(Special).—Kansas has had a real "bone-dry" law in effect for a month now. The thing is so new that Kansas is having a lot of fun out of it. While most folks in the state are accustomed to a drought in the way of intoxicating liquors, there are a few who still want a drink and they do not want to make a trip to Missouri to get it. So, of course, there is some business for the bootlegger, who is willing to take a chance on a long time in jail for a little profit.

Real whisky is worth \$7 a quart in interior Kansas now. That is the price one chap said he collected last week for ten quarts he had smuggled into the state. He was sent to jail for three months.

It is unwise to have liquor in one's possession in Kansas. A few days ago, just after the Santa Fe "plug," a popular local train, left Kansas City, a man suddenly appeared at the front end of the smoking car. He yelled to the brakeman to close the rear door and let no one escape.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am the sheriff of Johnson county. I have been informed that the liquor laws are being violated on this train. It, therefore, is necessary for me to investigate. Each man will set his grip out in the aisle and open it and I will see if there is any contraband."

Smash! Three windows of the car were broken at one time as three grips were thrown through them.

Then the alleged sheriff laughed. He was only a traveling man having fun. The three men really did have grips full of liquor they were taking home and they thought the man was a real sheriff.

## The Great Trunk Mystery.

A large and entirely new trunk was dumped off a train at Hutchinson one day. The baggage man was careless and let the trunk fall with a thump. Then a policeman noticed that the trunk was leaking. He confiscated it. The trunk was filled with forty-eight quarts of whisky. A man had purchased the goods and a new trunk and then checked it as baggage. But for the careless baggage man he might have secured the liquor.

At Miles two greasy, dirty barrels were rolled off a freight train. They were filled with kerosene, but to a man who had never used that much kerosene in his life. The town constable, who meets all trains in all small Kansas towns, noticed that the grease did not appear to be just an accumulation of dirt, such as would ordinarily appear on a barrel of coal oil.

He decided on an examination, so he holed a small hole through the bung and found that both barrels contained only whisky.

At Pittsburg the other day the police noticed an unusually well dressed man driving a load of hay through town. He had none of the appearances of a farmer. His hands were too white and soft and there was no sign of tan on his face. The police became suspicious and "pinned" the load of hay. They found forty-eight pints of whisky, two barrels of bottled beer, two kegs of beer, and a bottle of gin in the middle of the load of hay.

## Getting Worried.

Shortly after the law went into effect a member of the legislature sought a state official.

"Is it true," he asked, "that members of the legislature are immune from arrest for ordinary offenses while the legislature is in session?"

"Would there be any objection to the legislature taking a recess for six months?"

"I suppose not. But why?"

"We couldn't be arrested then for having a little liquor in our house, could we?"

W. J. Morgan, lieutenant governor, received a letter from a man in western Kansas, asking about the "bone-dry" law and whether it prohibited a person having liquor for personal use.

"Is this law true," said the letter, "what on earth are we going to do in case of a snake bite?"

"I guess you are up against it," Morgan wrote in reply. "However, if it will help any, I will have introduced a law prohibiting snake bites, and I think it will be passed."—Chicago Tribune.

# DRY PLOT IS NIPPED

TRIED TO PROHIBIT AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM USING LIQUOR

# IT'S VERY SIMPLE EVEN IN EUROPE!

U. S. Senate Passed Amendment To Army Bill Making It Criminal Offense For Allies To Give Yankee Warriors Drink, But Finally Modified Prussian-Like Decree

Under the title of "Prohibition or Nothing," the Louisville Courier Journal exclaims:

"It had been assumed, for a while apparently with good ground, that the great war on which the United States has entered had wiped out all party lines and factional divisions in Congress on all matters relating to that war; that for the time and the work failing to it we had a Congress not of Democrats and Republicans, Progressives, Prohibitionists, Socialists, but of straight Americans."

"But it was not to last. The one smallest and most tenacious of isms was unequal to the test. The fanaticism of prohibitionism has proved stronger in those whom it obscures than all other considerations. And in this it has simply proved true to its nature and its history. The prohibitionist is instinctively a man of one all-dominating idea."

## Held Up Bill.

"Thus they held up the Army Bill, which should have been put through with unhalting expedition and without whose passage the country is absolutely helpless in the struggle which is upon us, determined that it shall not become law unless it carries a provision making it a misdemeanor to sell, furnish or give away any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, also making it unlawful to have these liquors in camps or military posts."

"This provision was passed and inserted on by the Senate and it was only after protracted conference with the House representatives that it was finally agreed to modify it by striking out the ban against furnishing or giving liquor to men in uniform. Thus, in a crisis when it is essential that we shall organize an army as expeditiously as possible, the prohibitionists of Congress tell us that we shall not have an army at all unless the sale of liquor to it shall be forbidden. It is more important, they say in effect, that the sale of liquor to army men shall be prohibited than that we shall have an army to defend the country in the most fearful war mankind has ever known."

"The prohibition provision of the bill as passed by the Senate went to the ridiculous extreme of making it a criminal offense for a French soldier, to whom light wine is served by his Government, to give an American soldier a drink of wine; for an English soldier, to whom ale is served as part of his regular ration, to share a glass with the American soldier by his side; for one in a land where water is frequently unobtainable, to give an American soldier a drink stronger than water; for anyone to give a stimulant to an American soldier lying wounded on the field of battle without first stripping from him his uniform."

"So preposterous was this proposition, so ridiculous would it have made us appear in the eyes of the world, that the conferees finally consented to the elimination of this feature of the provision, and the bill at last agreed upon in conference carried the prohibition of the sale, but not of the gift, of alcoholic drinks to soldiers."

"Take that, the prohibition patriots say, or get no army bill at all."

"It would be incredible if anything were incredible of the prohibitionist in the practice of his trade or under the virus of his craze. The bill whose acceptance by the conferees he has finally forced will place this nation in the astonishing attitude of going into the war of democracy against autocracy, the avowed champion of liberty against kaiserism, yet undertaking to fight that war with an army of men to whom it denies absolutely the rights of personal liberty."

## BLAMES DRY LAW

Charleston, W. Va.—Attorney Geo. I. Neal, representing the Ohio Valley Electric Railway connecting Huntington, W. Va., with Catlettsburg and Ashland, Ky., told the Board of Public Works today, during a hearing on the valuation of public utilities, that the revenues of interurban line were \$2,000 lower during the first week of May than during the same week of May, 1916, due to operation of new law against importation of intoxicants.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

# WHY KILL THE GOOSE?



To raise money necessary for military defense, a war tax of \$30 will be placed on each American citizen. National prohibition would cut off \$232,000,000 a year or one-third of the entire Federal revenue, and would result in the personal tax being increased.

# "NEW SCOURGE" MENACES THE VILLAGES OF RUSSIA

Drunkenness Increases As Home-Made Concoctions of the Peasants Take the Place of Their Prohibited Vodka—Nearly Every Town Has Its Distillery

According to news dispatches from Russia, the prohibition problem is proving a very grave one. Home-made drinks, used as soon as made and entirely removed from all regulation, control, proper aging, etc., are a new menace now facing the republic.

An Associated Press dispatch from Petrograd says:

Prohibition of traffic in vodka, which went into effect at the beginning of the war, while reducing to a minimum the percentage of drunkenness in cities throughout the empire, has met with less flattering results in the villages, according to reports recently received. In these rural communities secret distilleries have sprung up and a "new scourge" has taken the place of the vodka of other days. This is especially true of Siberian villages, says Ryetch. A Siberian deputy is quoted to the effect that the peasants, instead of bringing corn to the towns to sell,

are engaged in buying the small stocks remaining in such towns for sale to secret distilleries of vodka at fancy prices, sometimes paying as high as 14 cents a pound.

## Many New Distilleries.

"This communication," continues Ryetch, "is confirmed by the Siberian press. Nearly every village now has its own distillery. Consumption of this home-made product is increasing the number of bootleggers in the villages and the latter are suffering in consequence. And this evil is not confined to Siberia. In the middle provinces the same conditions exist. The Tambovsky Zemsky Vestnik says of those provinces: 'Home-made vodka is consumed in enormous quantities, in spite of its high cost. The peasants have plenty of money, and with few distractions in the villages, drinking is on the increase.'"

# WHISKEY IN DRY-GEORGIA HOMES?

Sure, and Atlanta Judge Says Police Won't Disturb it

According to the Atlanta Journal there must be lots of whisky in the homes in "bone dry" Georgia. This newspaper says:

Recorder George E. Johnson has made it quite clear that there is no disposition on the part of his court or the police department to take advantage of that section of the bone-dry prohibition law which some have construed as permitting officers to raid and search private homes in the quest for liquor.

"Certainly," said Judge Johnson, "an officer is without authority to search a private home without a search warrant sworn out in due form. However, should officers in entering places where there is disorder discover any liquor it is their duty to arrest those in charge of the place."

The statement by Judge Johnson was made in police court Wednesday afternoon during the trial of a man accused of breaking a jug of liquor against a telegraph pole on the street when he saw an officer approaching him. The man's lawyer asserted that thousands of good citizens have liquor in their homes despite the bone-dry law.

"This man didn't have the whisky in his home, but on the street," remarked the recorder. "I don't believe the police of the city are going around invading the homes of our good people just to look for whisky. I don't believe they would have the right to do such a thing, and they won't do it. If such

## 2,000,000 WORKERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Washington, May 25.—Two million American workmen, belonging to unions, in a petition today appealed to President Wilson to stand against any legislative action which would deprive them of the privilege of a "glass of beer" during or after the war.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## HELD AS MOONSHINERS

Officers Make Two Arrests and Seize Still Near Jonesboro.

Jonesboro, Ark.—R. O. Watt and R. A. Bain were jailed here this afternoon on a charge of owning and operating a still. After a hearing before United States Commissioner E. P. Mathes they were held to await action by the Federal Grand Jury, and in default of bond are confined in the county jail here.

The arrests were made by J. F. Burns, Deputy United States Marshal; L. Matthews, special revenue collector, and Constable Longcraft. The officers say that they found a still and all equipment for operating it, including bottles and other evidence that whisky was made on the premises. No whisky was found.—Arkansas Gazette.

was done and whisky by chance was found in a home, I would dismiss the case.

"Of course," the recorder continued, "if any citizen, white or black, has crowds of people about a blind tiger, it would be the duty of the officers of the law to search the premises for liquor. A man's home is his castle, and it can not be ruthlessly invaded unless the police have good reasons to believe the law is being violated. And then a search must be made in accordance with law."